"Why, that is very cheap," I said.
"And how much profit do you reckon you have when you have sold a whole

"We generally find that we get 1s. 9d. clear for every piece turned out, and that we consider a fair, respectable profit."

This is just one sample of how this shoddy is done and made up, and your buyers, I have good grounds for knowing, are paying 11 pence (22 cents) per yard for this class of goods in Bradford. Of course there are better qualities, but when you get up to a 24 cent dress melton, 50 inches wide, it is considered is comparatively weak and unable to here that you are buying a good article, while Charles Scarth of Morley and thrive under European rule, a rule Leeds is making such stuff at 51/2 pence | which has often been harsh, or even to (11 cents), 42 and 50 inches wide. Is survive in the presence of a European this the stuff to keep out your blizzards and cyclones? YANKEE.

The South Well Cared For.

Southern states and American farmers will have their interests well cared for as long as Hon, Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina is a United States senator. When the house bill to amend section 3255 of the revised statutes, concerning the distilling of brandy from fruits, was before the senate, he offered an amendment providing for special rates of duries upon clays or earths, lime, marble and stone and their manufactures, iron ore, lumber and its manufactures, leaf tobacco, live stock, breadstuffs, hay, rice, honey, eggs, onions, beans, potatoes, dairy products, vegetables, fish, fruits, meats, lard, poultry, pork products, tallow, hemp, wool, coal, coke, and last, but not least, a duty of 5 cents per pound upon all raw cotton imported into the United States. Senator Pritchard is a firm believer in the policy of protection for the United



of His Being Thoroughly American."

England's Free Trade Theory.

The free trade which England teaches and cajoles us to follow she fails to practice at home and looks forward with fond expectancy to the time when that same freedom of intercourse, that close commercial union, shall exist in all the British empire as is rigorously maintained by the citizens of the United States. Here we have unrestricted trade among ourselves, no impost duties, no discriminating tax between the states. The markets of California are open to the manufactures of Maine. Ohio sends her manufacturing and other products freely and without restraint to every state of the Union. The products of one state are as free to the citizens of another state as those of his own. We impose duties only on the products of foreign labor and capital. -Hon. William McKinley.

The Road to Ruin.

A population whose labor is insufficiently remunerated must become physically and morally unhealthy and socially unstable; and though it may succeed for a while in industrial competition, by reason of the cheapness of its produce, it must in the end fall, through hideous misery and degradation, to utter ruin.-Professor Huxley.

Everybody For Protection.

Nearly all the nations of the earth are increasing their rates of customs duties not only for the purpose of revenue, but to afford protection to their indusBallroad Routes to the Transvasi.

The objective of a railway policy has sen in all cases the gold fields of the Rand. As a glance at the map will show, there are three main routes to the Transvaal—one via Cape Town and the Cape railways, a second via Port Natal and the Durban-Charlestown line. a third via Delagon bay and Portuguese territory and so along the Netherlands railway-Paul Kruger's pet creation. Of these routes, that by Table bay, while it svoids the storms of Cape Agulhas and the rough waters of the south coast, involves by far the longest railway journey after disembarkation: that by Delagoa the shortest.

It is 896 miles by rail between Delagoa bay and Johannesburg and 1,013 miles by rail between Cape Town and Johannesburg. Whatever passengers may do in the matter of choosing railway routes, it is clear that for goods traffic, in these days of cheap water transit, Delagoa bay must in the long run, when good management has succeeded to bad, be preferred from economical reasons alone to Table bay.

As the merchants of Venice were forced to whistle in idleness on the historic quays of the Adriatic when their command of the eastern trade route had disappeared after the successful voyages of Diaz and Vasco da Gama, so may it be with the merchants of Cape Town. They must cease to be the forwarding agents of the bulk of the South African trade, and they must be supplanted by their rivals of Natal and of Delagoa bay. Geography is against them as well as the stern facts of economy, for a railway can hardly compete mile per mile with a steamer. -Blackwood's Maga-

The Race Question In South Africa. Hitherto the most interesting features in the history of South Africa have been the relations to one another of the races that originally inhabited or have recently occupied it, and the most difficult problems which its future presents arise from the relations of these races. Three races are native, four are European. The cases of contact or conflict between European and aboriginal races, which have been numerous during the last four centuries, include those where the native race, though perhaps numerous, assimilate European civilization, or to population occupying its country. Those where Europeans have conquered a country already filled by a more or less civilized population, which is so numerous and so prolific as to maintain itself in their presence, and those in which the native race is numerous and strong enough to maintain itself in the face of Europeans, while, on the other hand, there is plenty of room left for a large European population to press in. This is what has happened in South Africa. The Dutch and the English settlers do not mix their blood with that of the natives. So far as can be predicted, both whites and natives will go on increasing, but not blending. We shall presently see how grave are the problems to which this fact must in the future give rise. - James Bryce in Century.

Was Adam the First Man?

About the middle of the seventeenth century an audacious attempt was made to rob Adam of the honor of having been the first man. Isaac de la Peyrere, in an odd little volume entitled "The Pre-Adamites," attempted to prove that there were two creations of men-the first on the sixth day of the week of creation, when "God created man male and female." The rabbis interpret the above passage of holy writ as meaning that the first race of human beings were creatures in which both sexes were united in the same individual. According to De la Peyrere. Adam was the result of the second creation-the "male and female" being having been the progenitor of the Gentiles, Adam the father of

the Jews A great many people fell in with the views of De la Peyrere, and he was the lion of the hour His followers were called "Pre-Adamites," and they increased in numbers rapidly, until finally the movement became so strong that the founder of the sect was compelled to go to Rome and abjure his doctrine at the feet of Pope Alexander VIL -St. Louis Republic.

A Favorite of Swift's.

The story of Mrs. Letitia Pilkington's introduction to Dean Swift as told afterward by herself is full of humorous entertainment. "Is this poor little child married?" was Swift's first remark. 'God help her!" In the evening Swift made her read to him his own "Annals "Fielding, for instance," he says, of the Four Last Years of Queen Anne,' asking her most particularly whether she understood every word; for, said he, "I would have it intelligible to the meanest capacity; and if you comprehend it, 'tis possible everybody may.' For a time she was undoubtedly a great favorite of Swift, and her sprightly reminiscences, in spite of the disdain the chief sources of authority as to Swift's later years. It is Mrs. Pilking- of rustics, in the piny woods of Georgia ton who tells of Swift's personal habits, and Alabama in its Shakespearean sense dealings with roguish workmen, of his that he could repeat every line from be- ing.' I am told by a friend from Kenginning to end.

A Favored Painter.

Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, recently painted a picture of Sir Henry Irving, which Mr. Nast called "The Immortal Light of Genius." When Sir Henry saw the result of Mr. Nast's labors, he was so pleased that he at once sent the artist a check for \$1,000 in excess of the commission. - New York Recorder.

Hard Work.

"Mrs. Slightly, do you enjoy playing

whist?' "Oh, no. It just wears me out to have to think of only one thing at a time."-Boston Post.

RESTING POSTURES.

The Different Attitudes That Are Assus

by Different Peoples. For us Europeans the attitude of repose is sitting or lying down, and we are apt to believe that there can be no others. Nevertheless numerous races rest with crossed legs like our tailors: others kneel, and still others crouch down. So far as we know, no work has been written on this subject. Nevertheless it is important to understand these different attitudes and to see under what influences they vary. We may thus avoid the error of representing savages seated or lying down like Europeans-an error that was committed at an anthropologic exhibtion at Prague, where plaster models of Hottentots and Zulus were shown seated in postures that real Hottentots never assume. Photographs of these impossible groups were sent to numerous anthropological societies. Primitive savages crouch down, while their women kneel. The crouching posture, fatiguing for us, is so natural to them that they can sleep in that position. The low caste Hindoos sleep thus, and in the Trocadero museum an ancient terra cotta figure shows a crouching Peruvian with closed eyes and head inclined. A certain degree of civilization brings the position with legs crossed as with our tailors, with many variants, and a higher civilization causes the chair to be adopted But at first the sitter does not place himself squarely, with both legs hanging. He raises one and keeps it on the seat. Thus the classic attitude of the negro

is the crouching one, and that of the negress the kneeling. As for their children, they generally kneel like their mothers, but rarely crouch. Exceptionally, negroes can be seen sitting cross legged. But the fetich worshiping negro, far from contact with the white, crouches, though in divers fashions. In different places (Guinea, Kongo, sources of the Nile) they make use of supports 20 to 30 centimeters (7 to 11 inches) high, cut from a piece of wood and of variable form, according to the country. Sometimes (in Guinea) it is a round stick supported by a single massive central foot or by three and even four feet. At other times (on the Kongo) it is a square whose sides, raised at right and left, are upborne by four cylindrical

In the upper Nile regions (Dinkas and Nouers) the seats have four feet, those of the lake regions have three; others, lower, have only two large ones on the sides. The seats of chiefs are higher and have supports carved to represent human figures. But in certain localities, in more direct contact with Europeans, the chiefs sit on chairs, generally of European make. The Polynesians have a very different posture of repose. They do not crouch, but sit with crossed legs. The same custom exists in all the Polynesian islands, Hawaii, New Zealand,

ists no longer except among tailors. to only when it is desired to pick up or | Weekly. gather something. Even when the white man finds no seat he sits on the ground with legs outstretched or half bent, as is shown very frequently in photographs of Russian or Roumanian peasants. We should note, however, among the women great facility in kneeling at work, as when they are washing linen.

The Semites have a custom opposed to ours; they make no use of chairs. In Mussulman countries the most customary position is that called Turkish, with crossed legs like our tailors. Sometimes we may see Arabs resting with their backs against a wall, the legs half bent, in an attitude which is not crouching, but which approaches it. In Turkey and Persia the favorite position is that of kneeling. In the Persian salons the invited guests who know the correct thing place themselves on their knees against the wall. The tailor attitude, which both men and women assume, is regarded as uncivil. Chairs are little used, even among the rich; when they are employed one leg is placed on the seat, Turkish fashion, while the other hangs down; or, yet again, with one hand they hold one foot, as is done in the far east. Crouching is exceptional. In Egypt the fellahs retain the four postures of their ancestors, the kneeling, the sitting, the crosslegged and the sitting upon the ground with legs joined. All four date from the eighteenth dynasty. - Revue Encyclopedique.

Some Idloms.

A writer in The Chautauquan says that many "Cracker" idioms of the south are simply obsolete English idioms. 'makes a very near approach to the crackerism 'He allowed he'd do it' in such a passage as this: 'The audience allowed I did your part justice;' and when Burke complains that 'England is disfurnished of its forces' he is using almost the exact phraseology of my Cracker neighbor, who has come to borrow a peck of meal and politely hopes with which they are treated by some of | that I am not 'disfurnishing' myself for Swift's biographers, constitute one of his accommodation. Ill is still occasionally heard, even among the better class of his manners with his servants, of his of dangerous or wicked, as 'The copperhead is an ill snake,' or 'Johnny is very memory of "Hudibras," so accurate ill, that is, naughty, boy this morntucky that the same usage, though rare, is not unknown among the same class in that state. To 'favor,' meaning to resemble, as 'He favors his father,' was good English in the days of Addison and Shakespeare, and its derivative, ill favored, is still current."

Butter Test.

To detect oleomargarine from genuine butter a small portion of each is melted in proper receptacles, in which common cotton wicks are inserted and lighted. These will burn freely. The odor of the smoke arising from the oleomargarine is repulsive and nauseating, while that from the butter is faint and inoffensive. Literature Not Made In London

The London man of former genera-tions, by which I mean the west and man, led a comparatively quiet life, and having had a classical education, read every book that came out, went to every new play, and became the recognized judge and patron of literature and the arts. The conditious of today have entirely changed the west end man in this respect. He now seldom reads anything but the news or the Stock Exchange quotations. It is the west end woman who reads, and therefore the majority of authors write to suit her taste. Even admitting the contention that the women of our time are better cultivated and more experienced in such matters than they were formerly, the tone of the literature of today shows' how injurious is the altered condition of

A quarter of a century ago every year some book or books were published which from that moment had to be added to the standard literature of the language. Now years pass by without one such work being produced. As a matter of fact, at this moment the judgment of the provinces and of the colonies is of more value than that of the west end in this respect, for the men in the former have the leisure to read and the ability to discriminate for themselves. The best literary reputations of our generation have not been made by first obtaining the approval of the west end, but by first obtaining popularity In the provinces and in the colonies. The London literary reputations have mostly been attained through what is popularly called "log rolling."-London Truth.

India Rubber Glass.

Scarcely a month passes without our being informed of some new application of glass in art or commerce, but there is one form of glass which is unknown to most people—namely, soft glass or glass paste. Yet it is hundreds of years

The old Roman glass makers carried to the grave their secret method of preparing a glass paste which they modeled cold, just as we model clay. This malleable glass, upon which you could get the impression of your finger exactly as with dough, gave off a most pleasant perfume.

Another variety made by the Romans had qualities similar to rubber. If it were thrown down forcibly it rebounded; if struck with a hammer it yielded and immediately resumed its original shape. It is related that the Emperor Tiberius ordered a workman's head to be cut off so that he should not reveal the secret, the reason given for this act being that if the method of preparation became known people would think no more of gold than of dirt.

The secret of the manufacture of glass paste died with the Roman artisans and has never been discovered. Now we hear that an eminent sculptor, Let us now examine the white races | who has a well equipped chemical laborof Europe and America who sit when atory, has succeeded in producting a Heckent & Charles, Att's for Assignee. they rest. The crosslegged attitude ex- glass paste similar to that described in ancient writings. You can drive nails Crouching causes fatigue and is resorted | into it as you can into lead. - Pearson's

A Proud, Sensitive Hen.

He was being interviewed on the poultry business, when he said: "I don't want to boast, but I do think we have got the knowingest hens in the world in our end of the town. I have a flock of 200, all black. It is a theory of mine that black hens lay better than those of any other color. One day I found a hen in my flock with a few white feathers in her tail. I called the hired man and told him to catch and kill her. 'You can't rely on the laying capabilities of a hen with white feathers,' I said. The hen gave me a sorrowful look, but did not say a word.

"Next morning the hired man told me that he could not find her. A month or two later I opened a pile of potatoes I had stored in the cellar and found a 59t4062 big hollow space in the center of them. There was a bunch of black feathers in the place, with three white ones standing up in a defiant sort of way. Behind the feathers were 66 eggs. I recognized at once that it was the work of the missing hen. The proud, sensitive crea-missing hen. The proud, sensitive crea-probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Metz. herself out laying eggs to prove that the theory was a mistaken one."-Wabash

Journalism.

William Black, the novelist, was once a leader writer for the London News. When asked the other day what he thought of journalism as a literary training, he answered: "I don't know that it was of any particular value in my case, but journalism is most useful in the making of a novelist in that it gives him experience of a large sphere of life, but to get the fullest amount of such experience a man ought to be a reporter. There is now quite a remarkable group of novelists who have been journalists. But journalism itself has undergone a remarkable change since I worked at it. In the last 20 years the newspaper has become a magazine compared with what it was. The daily newspaper is now ready to take anything, on any subject-literature, science, art-from anybody, providing only it is interesting."

Planets With Three Suns.

of each by all true lovers and true workers born .- Mrs. Browning.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA

Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began

> to take AYER'S

very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence." - G. T. REINHART,

Myersville, Texas. Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

LECAL NOTICES.

MORTCACE SALE .- Whereas, detault hav-Ivi ing been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of March, A. D. 1895, executed by Ormania Gooper of Hartrord, Michelagu, to David Gonskin of the same place, which said mortgage was on the light day of March, A. D. 1895, recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, in liber 54 of mortgages on page 3.5; and which said mortgage was thereafter, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1895, duly and requierly assigned by the said David Conklin to D. M. Osborne & Company of Auburn, New York, by an instrument in writing; which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said Van Buren county, Michigan, on the 28th day of recorded in the office of the register of deeds of said Van Buren county. Michigan, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1898, in liber as of mortages on page 474. And whereas there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage the whole of the principal sum there-of and interest thereon, amounting in all to one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-divergents (\$177.45), and the costs of this proceeding to be added the reto, inclining an arteries tee of sizes. added thereto, incincing an attorney fee of diffeen dollars; and no sulf or proceeding at law or in equity having been had to recover the amount so claimed to be due, or any part thereof. Now, there-fore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such case made and provided, we shall, on Thursday, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1896 at 10 o'clock in the formoun, at the north front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, Mich. igan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for the said county of Van Buren, seil at pull-lic vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises desorrhed in said coordrage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mort-gare, and the legal costs of this proceeding and sale, coloring the attorney fee aforesoid.

The premises to be so sold are known and described

as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Hartford, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, and described as follows: Lot number me (5) or Martha Bridge's addition to the said village of Hartford, according Dated July 28, 1896 ied plat thereof.

D. M. OSBORNE & COMPANY.

PROBATE ORDER .- State of Michigan

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Yan Buren, holden at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred

deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Fred D. Smith, one of the heirs-at-law of said deceased, praying that the real estate of said estate be partitioned amongst the heirs of said deceased and that commissioners be appointed by this court

for that purpose.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 31st day of August, 1896, at ten o'clock in the fore-noon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be hold-en at the Probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of

the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of hearing.

BENJ. F. HECKERT,

DROBATE ORDER .- State of Michigan-County of Van Bur-n—ss.

At a session of the probate court for the County
Van Buren, holden at the probate office, in the

village of Paw Paw, on Saturday, the 15th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred Present, Hon. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eugene Gilbert, as administrator of the estate of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that he may be authorized, empowered and licened

to sell the real estate therein described.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and all perassigned for the hearing of said petition, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause if anythere be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Tay Northerness and the said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Tay Northerness and the said petition.

of, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the True Northerner, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to said day of 6114064] BENJ. F. HECKERT. Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain writ of fieri facias issued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in chancery in and for the county of Cass and state of Michigan, bearing date the 21st day of January, A. D. 1895, and to the sheriff of the county of Van Buren directed and delivered, wherein Mary A. Reynolds is complainant and Ansel E. Reynolds is defendant, I did, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1895, seize and levy upon all the right, title and interest of the said Ansel E. Reynolds in and to the following described real estate, situate in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, to-wit: The cast half [4] of the northwest quarter (4) of section twenty-eight (29) and the south half (4) of the north-east quarter (4) of section thirty-three (33) and a strip of land two (2 rods wide off the south side of the north half (4) of the south-west quarier (4) of Planets With Three Suns.

The people inhabiting the planets in the solar system of Gamma have no need of electricity, gas, oil or other kinds of artificial light. In those favored worlds they have continuous daylight, and probably have no idea of a land like ours which is alternately bathed in sunlight and plunged into darkness. The Gammanean planets are so situated that as soon as one of their three suns begins to decline another appears in sight. Each of these three suns is of a different color—red, yellow and blue.—St. Louis Republic.

Beloved, let us love so well, our work shall still be better for our love, and still our love be sweeter for our work, and each commended for the sake of each by all true lovers and true

east quarter (\(\frac{1}{2} \) of isection filters out he south wide of the south west quarter (\(\frac{1}{2} \) of section fifteen (15), all in town three (3) south of range sixteen (16) west; and also village lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block four (4), five (5) and six (6) in block four (4), five (5) and six (6) in block five (3], and lots three [3], and lots three [3], and lots three [3], and lots three [3], and lots three [4], of lots three [3] and four (4), five (5) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots four (4), five (6) and six (6) in block five (17), and lots fou

CHAS. E. SWEET and Howell & CARE, 6147067] Complainant's Solicitors.

the device of the later of

MORTGAGE SALE.—Derault having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Adeliah Huff of Lawrence. Michigan, to F. C. Bartholomew of the state of Connecticut, dated March 18th, A. D., 1824, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on the 24th day of March A. D., 1822, in liber 38 of mortgages, on page 523; and whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof, on any day when the same is made payable, and should the same remain due, unputét and in arceats for the period of 60 days, then after said period of 65 days that have elapsed the principal sum of said mortgage, at the option of the said mortgages, shall become due and payable immediately; and whereas, an installment of sixty dollars of accrued interest became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 15th day of March, A. D., 1895; and whereas another installment of sixty dollars of accrued interest became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 15th day of March, A. D., 1895, and whereas, more than sixty days have elapsed since cach sud either of said installments of interest so became due and payable, and whereas neither of said installments of interest so became due and payable, and whereas neither of said installments of sixty dollars of accrued interest have been paid; Now, therefore, the said mortgage, does hereby elect and declare that the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage is an and payable name diately.

The entire sum of principal and interest claimed to be due and payable ch said mortgage at the date of this notice is one thousand one hundred and twenty-five deliars and forty cents (§1125.46) besides an attorney fee of thirty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any e Sarsaparilla, and

LEGAL NOTICES.

in equity having been instituted to recover the moneys secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any

moneys secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Friday, the eleventh cay of September, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public nuction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Paw Paw, in the county of Van Buren, said court house being the place where the circuit court for Van Euren county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with six percent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of mirty-dive dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Lawrence, in the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan and described as follows, to-wit the north fifty-three and 43-100 acres of the south-west quarter three and 43-100 acres of the south-west quarter (%) of section number two (2) in township number three (3) south of range number fifteen (15) west.

F. C. BARTHOLOMEW, Mortgagee.

O. W. ROWLAND, Attorney for Mortgagee. [52-64]

PROBATE ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL ACCOUNT. State of Michigan: County of Van Buren-ss. Probate Court for said

At a session of the probate court for the county of Van Buren, holden at the probate office in the vil-inge of Paw Paw, on Monday, the 27th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred Present, Hou. Benjamin F. Heckert, Judge of

In the matter of the estate of James M. Gray, Albert S. Huskins and Armstrong B. Lyster, execmtors of said estate, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final

that they are how prepare, and file the same, account as such executors, and file the same, Transmitten it is ordered. That Monday, the 24th Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the 24th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in the village of Paw Paw, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed.

And it is further ordered, that said executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate,

of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-ilshed in the Taux Northeren, a newspaper printed and circulating its said county of Van Buren, for three successive weeks at least previous to BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.

EXECUTION SALE.—Notice is hereby given L. that, by virtue of a certain writ of execution, saued out of and under the seal of the circuit court in and for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, bearing date June 8, 1896, and to me directed and delivered, wherein Margaret C. Drake is plaintiff and Edward McDaniel is defendant, I have seized and levied upon the following described real estate, situate in the county of Van Buren and state containing and filing the petition, duly verified.

Of Pred D Smith, one of the heirs-at-law of said estate of undivided one-half of the north-west quarter of the undivided one-half of the country of the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five (25) in town four (4) south, of range and filing the petition, duly verified, of Fred D Smith, one of the heirs-at-law of said estate. the north-east quarter of section thirty-six (36) in the same town, county and state, containing forty acres of land, more or less. All of which said acres of land, more or less. All of which said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary, I will expose for sale and sell at public veudue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, on the twelfth day of September, A. D. 1896, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy said exception.

Dated at Paw Paw, this 27th day of July, 1896. CHARLES A. LAMBERSON,

ORTGACE SALE. - Whereas, default hav-Mortgace Sale.—Whereas default having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of May, A. D. 1892. executed by J. De Witt Congdon and Josephine Congdon his wife, of Chicago, Illinois, to Charles E. Smith of Kalamazoo, Michigan, which said mortgage was on the 16th day of April. A. D. 1892. filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in liber 38 of mortgages on page 536.

deeds in and for Van Buren county, Michigan, and by said register duly recorded in liber 35 of mortgages on page 536.

And whereas, by the terms and provisions of said mortgage it is agreed that should any default be made in the payment of the interest to become due thereon or any part thereof on any day whereon the same is made payable, and should the same remain due, unpaid and in arrear for the space of sixty days, then after said sixty days have elapsed, the principal sum thereof, at the option of the second party, his executors, administrators or assigns, should become due and payable immediately.

And whereas \$35 of the interest accrued and became due and payable by the terms of said mortgage on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1896, and said sum nor any part thereof has yet been paid but the whole sum thereof is due, payable and in arrear and more than sixty days have elapsed since the same became due, payable and in arrear, now therefore, the said Charles E. Smith, the owner of said mortgage, has and does declare the whole amount of the principal sum thereof to be due and payable immediately. The whole sum claimed to be due and payable on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Five Hundred and Forty-one Dollars and Forty-four Cents [3541.44], and the cost of this proceeding to be added thereto; and no suit at law or proceeding in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such cases made and provided, I shall on Saturday, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1805, at ten o'clock in the forencom, at the north front door of the court house for the county of Van Buren inthe village of Paw Paw, Michigan, that being the piace for holding the circuit court for said Van Buren county] sel to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage and the legal costs of this proceeding and of said saie. The premises so to be sold are known and described as that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Waverly, county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, as follows, to-wit: The east twenty acres of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section seventeen, town two south of range fourteen west (exclusive of burial ground) together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this 18th day of July A. D. 1805. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by

Dated this 13th day of July, A. D. 1896.

CHARLES E. SMITH,
E. A. & ROBERT B. CRANE.

Attorneys for Mortgagee.

ORDER FOR HEARING CLAIMS.—
State of Michigan, County of Van Buren.—ss.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the
Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, made
on the 20th day of July, A. D., 1896, six months
from that date were allowed for creditors to present
their claims against the cetate of Charles A. Thayer,
late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors
of said deceased are required to present their claims
to said probate court, at the probate office, in the
village of Paw Paw, for examination and allowance,
on or before the 25th day of January next, and
that such claims will be heard before said court, on
Monday, the 25th day of Ootober, and on Monday,
the 25th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the
forenoon of each of those days.

Dated, July 20th, A. P., 1896,

BENJ. F. HECKERT, Judge of Probate.